

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Western Continent.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE DISEASES OF THE HAIR.

By F. DEVILLE, Carroll Building, S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.

This is an octavo pamphlet of seventy pages, printed in a style of great neatness by Mr. Jos. Robinson of this city. Mr. Deville is so well known to our own citizens as an *artiste* in his line, and has acquired such deserved reputation among us for his successful treatment of the various diseases of the capillary system, that no good word of ours is needed to commend this little work in this quarter. To persons residing out of Baltimore, the simple knowledge of this fact will be a more effective recommendation of this useful *brochure* than any thing that we could say in its favor. Mr. Deville candidly acknowledges that purely disinterested philanthropy was not his motive in bringing before the public his pamphlet, but that he was governed by a desire to promote his personal interests while he was proving serviceable to his fellow beings. Counting ourselves in the number of those who have little faith in professions of unmixed philanthropy, and heartily believing that most of the good that has been accomplished for humanity has owed its origin to this combination of public with private interest, we were so far from being repelled by this frank confession, that we were at once disposed to place confidence in a guide who made no scruple to declare that the laborer was worthy of his hire, and that he expected to be properly remunerated for his services. We all know that this is not the quack's manner of proceeding. That benevolent being overwhelms us with professions of the most elevated and self sacrificing philanthropy, while he is filling his pockets by ruining our constitutions. The public will not think the worse of Mr. Deville for his candor.

The expositions of the diseases of the hair are followed by descriptions of the proper treatment in each case; and the nature and efficacy of the writer's own preparations are briefly exhibited. Mr. Deville has devoted fifteen years of patient study to these subjects; and his investigations have been crowned with eminent success. Having ourselves received great benefit from the use of the remedies here set forth, we take pleasure in recommending Mr. Deville's little work to all who are troubled with any of the various ills that "the chief ornament of man" is heir to.

From the American.

A small but very useful treatise on the *Diseases of the Hair* has been published by Mr. F. Deville, of this city, whose skill in remedying defects in this important and necessary appendage to the human frame, is properly estimated by great numbers of persons in this city and elsewhere. This "theoretical and practical exposition" is the result of many years of close and attentive study and observation, and commends itself strongly to those who are likely, through sickness or other causes, to lose the covering which nature designed for their heads. Mr. D. candidly confesses his motives for the publication of his essay to be the promotion of his personal interest and a desire to be useful to his fellow beings. It happened that we were fortunate enough, by seasonable application, to derive benefit from Mr. Deville's remedial advice; and we can, therefore, recommend those who stand in need of his assistance to apply to him without fear of being flattered by promises never intended to be fulfilled.

From the Patriot.

DISEASES OF THE HAIR.—Mr. F. Deville has published a very lucid theoretical and practical exposition of the diseases of the hair, in which the structure of the hair and the various diseases incident thereto, are fully and understandingly explained, as well as the remedies to be used for the prevention and cure of these diseases. We recommend the work to those interested in the subject, as one that will give them the information they wish.

Fig. III

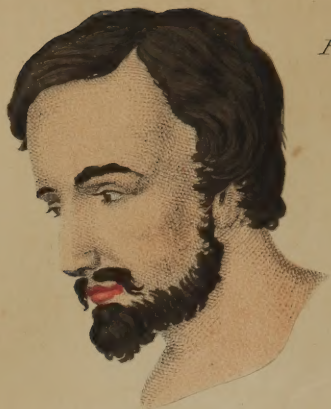


Fig. IV



Fig. I

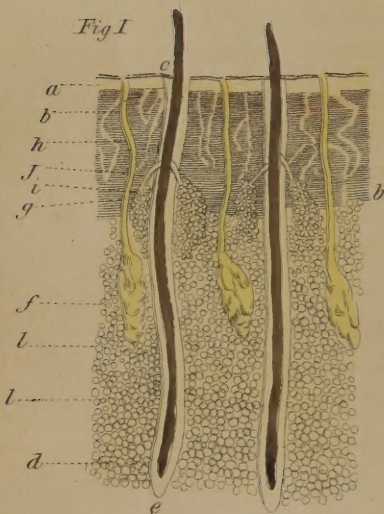
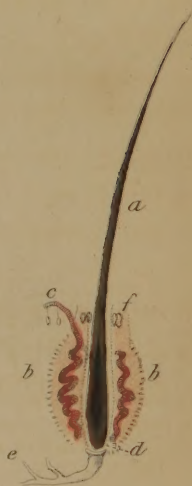


Fig. II



EXPLANATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. I. A portion of the skin of the head after the German author Gurlt.

a the cuticle. *bb* the dermis. *c* a branch of the hair. *d* bulb. *e* hair follicle. *f* sudoriferous gland with its canal. *i* sebaceous gland. *J* its conduit opening into the follicle. *ll* a dipose tissue.

Fig. II. Hair of the underjaw of an ox (seen as when vertically cut).

a branch of split hair. *bb* follicle. *c* vessel entering the follicle to penetrate to the basis of the hair. *d* interior cavity of the hair. *e* nervous thread forming the root of the follicle. *f* sebaceous follicles placed within the opening of the bulb.

Fig. III. Head in a state of health.
Fig. IV. Head attached by the spiral shaped Plaut.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL
EXPOSITION
OF THE
DISEASES OF THE HAIR.

✓
BY F. DEVILLE,

CARROLL BUILDING,
S E. CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND CALVERT STS.

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ARTIFICIAL COLOR THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

FORTY-THREE RECEIPTS FOR PERFUMERY &c.

BALTIMORE:
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1849.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by F. DEVILLE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.]

INTRODUCTION.

WE shall in few words endeavour to explain the end we desire to attain, by the publication of this work. Were we to follow the mode of procedure usually adopted to attract Fortune's favors, we might say that for fifteen years we had been engaged in studying the capillary system, in order most efficaciously, *in a purely philanthropic spirit*, to quell the numerous maladies to which it is subject. But being no less a foe to hypocrisy than to charlatanism, we are free to declare that our researches have had a double aim, viz: the promotion of our personal interests, and, coupled with this, the proving of use to our fellow beings. And now, that our assertions are supported by incontrovertible facts, we need not hesitate to aver those fifteen years of research to have been crowned with a success, complete as merited; and we desire the public to take note of this declaration, in order that it may not do us the injustice of confounding us with the multitude of adventurers, who impudently betray its confidence, by selling it the nostrums they fabricate, under cover of names which have acquired a merited celebrity.

Aware, in advance, by frequently reiterated experiments, of the efficacy of our preparations, we

might long since have fearlessly proclaimed their merits through the press, and, by thus facilitating their sale, as quickly as possible reaped the fruit of the protracted labor they have cost us. Yet we have preferred, ere seeking to gain our just recompense of the other inhabitants of the United States, to await the circulation and adequate appreciation of our preparations among those of Baltimore. And we can now flatter ourself with having, by incontestible facts, vanquished most of the incredulity inspired by the mendacious promises of the quacks, by whom such numbers are victimized.

Our preparations combine, in the highest degree, all the properties requisite to the allaying and cure of all those affections of the capillary system which are susceptible of treatment: for we do not hesitate to declare, that the virtue of our remedies reaches neither the impossible nor the miraculous; inasmuch as the profoundest science has limits that it can never pass. The loss of the hair proceeds from different causes, which naturally produce various effects; and these our preparations can either prevent, weaken or radically destroy, according to the promptitude and perseverance with which they have been applied at the beginning of the disease.

All affections of the capillary system, as will be further shown in this work, have their seat in the bulb, or, to make use of the vulgar term, the root of the hair. The ingredients composing our preparations are accordingly calculated to reanimate the

vitality of the bulb, and never fail to produce that happy result, except when the evil is incurable, i. e. when the root of the hair is totally destroyed.

In fine, to sum up what we have already said : the aim of this work is to initiate persons unacquainted with the subject into the causes and various developments of the diseases of the capillary system; and at the same time acquaint our readers with the remedies they can in all confidence employ, to obtain a cure no less prompt than certain, wherever this is possible, as we have before remarked. To remove all doubt relative to the veracity of our asseverations, we append to the work several unsolicited certificates, which have been tendered us as marks of gratitude for the success attained by our various excellent preparations.

II.

STRUCTURE OF THE HAIR.

The course of education generally pursued by civilized nations, is still far from comprising all the branches of knowledge most essential to the interests of our moral and material happiness. How few of those who have passed their term of years on the

the collegiate benches, are able to account for the most ordinary forms of physical indisposition that interrupt the current of their health, that greatest of earthly blessing ! Without intending to adopt it as a profession, how great would be the utility of a notion of the medical science—how desirable that this notion should form one of the principal branches of our education ! For it is our ignorance of the physical ills to which we are all subject, and of their terrible consequences, that causes us so totally to neglect the cares we should never remit to prevent them.

The cares demanded by our health are often very different from those excited by our vanity and desire of pleasing. The head, as the most conspicuous portion of our persons, and being the first to inspire or banish the sentiments we desire to excite in others, is the object of a constant and particular attention; but the hair, which is its noblest natural ornament, is too often injured by the destructive pomatums and perfumes by which, for its embellishment, it is inundated.

To prevent this destruction, as far as in us lies, we present the public with this treatise on the capillary system in general; trusting that those who honor us by a perusal, will, besides acquainting themselves with the structure of the hair, learn the proper mode of preserving it; and see with interest to how many frightful diseases it is subject.

A knowledge of the development of the hair is indispensable to all desirous of forming a just idea of

its structure. Immediately beneath the skin is placed a minute swelling, which has received the name of *bulb* or seed-vessel of the hair. This bulb forms a species of sack, conic in shape, and terminated by a narrow neck placed immediately against the skin, that gives passage to the hair, from which it is separated by a reddish liquid. From the bottom of this sack rises a soft reddish lamella, which secretes a liquid that in coagulating gives birth to a species of tiny horn moulded exactly upon it: this is soon replaced by a new horn from within it; shortly after by a third; and so by a mechanism analogous to that forming cutaneous layers, produces a series of horns, all thus embedded within each other. Their interiors are filled with a species of marrow, varying in color according to the individual: black with some, more or less fair and even red with others. White hair owes its want of color to the absence of this internal marrow.

The generic name of hair comprehends all productions of the same nature, however unlike in length, thickness and quality, which are spread over the entire surface of the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. And however different the appellations given them, according to the portion of the frame they occupy, — *hair* on the head, *beard* on the cheeks and chin, *down* when short and scattered, — their mode of conformation is every where precisely the same.

Like the cuticle, the hair is produced by secretion, and owns none of the characteristics of the living being, only existing in a state of perfection as long as the bulbs unite all the conditions necessary to their health. No sooner is one of these conditions infringed, than the suffering of the bulb produces a change in the hair, to which is then vulgarly attributed a state of disease, of which it is but the manifestation. So under the action of various causes, the hair sometimes turns white, which is called *Canitia*. Sometimes becomes dry, broken and falls beneath the slightest friction; this state has received the name of *Alopecia*; and sometimes, at length, falls never again to return, which is *Calvity*.

Before proceeding to describe these various affections, we shall devote a word to the chemical character of the hair, and primarily observe, that it has long been known to offer a longer resistance to putrid decomposition than any other animal tissue; nothing, indeed, keeping for so long a period of time. Air does not change it. Entire centuries pass away and, save a diminished freshness in the color, it is found again in the most ancient cemeteries and sepulchres, very nearly the same as when deposited, whilst the dust of the skeleton alone remains. Water will not act upon it; and can only dissolve it when several degrees above the point of ebullition. The following is the result of the chemical analyzation made by Neuman, who from one pound of hair obtained :

Esprit Urineux, (Ammonia)	5 ounces, 6 drachms.
Animal oil,	3 " 6 "
Sal volatile, concrete,	2 " 1 "
Residue,	3 " 4 "

Next to this analysis, that most followed in published treatises on the subject, is that of Barthollet, who from two ounces of hair obtained the following elements :

Particular animal oil,	4 drachms.
Ammoniac water,	2 "
Carbonate of Ammonia,	1 " 18 grs.
Ammoniac gas lost in the operation, from	1 to 2 drachms.
Residue or Carbon,	4 drachms, 8 grs.

By these analysis it will be seen that the animal oil forms by far the most essential part. This oil, according to Barthollet, is of a very peculiar nature, differs from all other animal oils, and constitutes the principal basis of the hirsute substance. At the commencement of the distillation it is yellow, and towards the end black, yet does not alter the color of the carbonate of Ammonia. It dissolves itself in alcohol, and burns sparkingly and very fast, like the hair itself. The carbonic residue obtained from the analysis contains iron, is hard, brilliant, and attracted by the magnet. The capillary system is evidently less developed in woman than man; but it is no less apparent that the hair of the former is longer and finer, whilst it yields to that of the latter

in abundance. The hair grows only to a certain length, which it never passes, but which greatly varies. It is not rare, especially in women, to see it descend to the middle, sometimes to the hips, and even the heels.

It is at the period of puberty that the hair of women arrives at its highest perfection. With young boys it develops itself far more slowly. Indeed one might fancy their existence divided amongst all the hairs that should ornament their heads. The hair of women, on the contrary, develop themselves with a sudden and unaccustomed vigor. A portion to spread over her temples in waving curls, that wondrously encircle the delicate oval of her face; the other to flow voluptuously over her shoulders, and relieve the radiance of their whiteness, or to form on the summit of her head the fairest crown worthy of decking her. With respect to her hair, woman has the double advantage over man, of preserving it longer, and not seeing it turn white until a far more advanced period of life. But we must pass from these details to the maladies which form the basis of our work.

TRICKOMA, OR POLISH PLAIT.

These terms are indiscriminately used to designate the disease upon which we primarily enter, and which very happily is extremely rare in this country, being most frequently met with in Poland, from which it derives its most common name.

This malady, whose unfrequency in our tract of country would lead it to be considered a phenomenon here, throws the head into a horrible condition. The hair affected by it first becomes exceedingly sensitive at the roots, then impregnated with a thick and fœtid humor, stick together, and become so matted as to form a species of wilderness, impossible so disentangle. The patient at first experiences a sort of contraction on the top of the head; a slimy liquid oozes from the skin beneath the hair, penetrates it, and emits a strong and repulsive odor. The hair soon forms an inextricable crust, which often takes the most grotesque form, as will be seen by the plate.

The hair, a prey to this affection, often reunites into a single queue, whose length can become most extraordinary: (A Polish author, no doubt exaggerating, pretends he has seen one measuring twenty-two ells,) often into a single compact mass, repre-

senting, in certain cases, a cap or mitre. In other cases it attains to a considerable weight, (from ten to forty pounds,) and spreads itself, so as to cover the body like a mantle. Often at length, we are told by Alibert, "the hair separates into bunches, rolls itself into cords, into spiral shapes, in a manner that makes the head appear as though it were encased by a multitude of frightful snakes, that revive the fabulous existence of the Gorgons." (See the plate.)

The causes of configurations, which would certainly at first sight appear to be most marvellous, have been satisfactorily explained by an author, who has studied the diseases in the countries where it prevails. "Light hair," says M. Gasc, "falling on the forehead, temples and nape of the neck, will cleave together in the form of ropes and separate cords, because the hair already had this disposition, and the individuals attacked by the disease, never making use of a comb, form, in scratching themselves, the shapes we mentioned.

But the hair intertwines or separates itself in another manner. I allude to those connected *plaits* to which the appellation of MALES has so improperly been given, in contradistinction to the first, designated by the term FEMALES. The *plait* called male is much more frequent with women, and those individuals whose hair is extremely thick and disposed beneath a heavy cap or hood, so as to be united in a single mass. The hair in this state sometimes attains an

immoderate length. This proceeds from various causes, 1st. Because persons attacked by the disease retain their hair for a great length of time, and the new hair that springs up, unites itself, and becomes confounded with those which are diseased, and thus augment the length and thickness of the mass. 2ndly. Because the change that takes place in the capillary system, by means of the disease, occasionally imparts to the hair a superabundance of nutrition favorable to their rapid elongation."

These masses, at times, preserve the humidity and softness they had at the commencement of the disease; at times, on the contrary, become dry and hard. In the first case the glutinous humor of which we have before spoken, accumulates beneath the thick masses of hair; acquires a nauseous odor, and often an innumerable quantity of lice, of scurf, or other scabby affections, came to heighten the disgusting picture.

The plait does not always attack the hair of the head alone, it can extend its ravages to the hair that covers all the other parts of the body. This terrible affection, which seems to have formerly existed in Holland, the Alsace, Switzerland and Germany, is at the present day still common in Poland, as we have already said. And yet its nature is so little known that many attribute it to simple accident, and others regard it as a special disease. Although this is not so, we often see it bring general accidents with it. The patient becomes thin, his legs swell, and the

fever of exhaustion, with all its accessories, slowly bears him to a miserable end. Most frequently, however, the *plait* exists without in the least affecting the health. To persons who regard it as a necessary illness, the plait proceeds from contagion, and is even hereditary. This opinion is fixed in certain persons, who even go so far as to consider the plait a crisis salutary for the health, and do not recoil from any filthy practice that may favor its formation. Amongst those who consider it the result of accident, it is principally owing to uncleanness, and the habit of people of the North to cover the head with heavy fur caps.

TREATMENT.

Persuaded, with the great majority, that the *plait* is the result of a total neglect of hygienic care, we shall in a few words prescribe the treatment to be pursued for it. As soon as the vicious disposition of the hair is apparent, it should be shorn as closely as possible; the head carefully washed every day, and when the hair grows again, to be kept perfectly smooth and free from tangle, by means of comb and brush. If these prescriptions have been neglected, and the hair is already infected and the head covered by the fœtid humor, of which we have before spoken, one must guard against diminishing, by a single cut, the diseased masses, for the sudden suppression of the flow of humor might produce the

greatest danger. This affection must be combatted by degrees, by simultaneously employing internal treatment, a purgative and other purifying draughts; we would even advise the application of leeches to the arm or nape of the neck.

We will conclude our advice on this dreadful disease, by recommending ladies who, during indisposition, are for a length of time unable to comb themselves, to take the greatest care to disentangle their hair as soon as they are able; for negligence in these cases may prove of the most serious consequence to their hair.



CANITIA.

This term, as we have already remarked, has been employed to designate the fading of the hair. The want of color may, however, be co-generative, for infants have come to the world with white hair. Yet Canitia naturally arrives at the decline of life, or is affected accidentally, under the impression of various causes, which we shall proceed to enumerate.

It should not be deemed a matter of surprise to see Canitia result after a serious illness; for the violent perturbation which agitates all the functions, in such a case extends its influence to the bulbs of the hair, depriving them, in part, of their activity. Instances of this are numerous. A case more particularly cited, is that of a young Italian aged twenty years, a consumptive patient in the hospital of Milan. His hair, originally of a superb black, had become so perfectly white that visitors from all directions came to verify so extraordinary a change. For the same reason it will be understood that local injuries, such as wounds, blows, falls, &c., may produce partial Canitia. The affection has been known to seize on persons subject to violent headaches; under which head we cannot refrain from mentioning the following fact, reported by M. Villermè: "A young girl, aged thirteen, who had hitherto experienced only transitory headaches, perceived in the year 1817-18, that several parts of her head became totally divested of hair, and six months after she had none at all. It was not until the first days of January, 1819, that her head became covered with a species of black wool in those places which had first lost their hair, and with little brown hairs on the other parts of the head. This wool and brown hair eventually became white. After it had reached the length of three or four inches, a part fell out, and the other changed color at different degrees of distance from the end, and

became chestnut the rest of its length to the roots. It was a singular phenomenon, that head of hair, on which white and chestnut were so strangely intermingled."

Moral affections are, perhaps, the most frequent causes of Canitia, and in certain cases act with extreme suddenness. During the Reign of Terror the hair of many persons whitened instantaneously, on hearing their conviction by the revolutionary tribunals. Assiduous labor of the mind and profound meditation predispose to this affection; which is no doubt what was meant to be expressed by the proverbial, yet not always just axiom, that: "fool's head never turns grey."

Man's life may be divided into two distinct periods: that in which all his functions are evidently directed to the development of his strength and power; the period of *decrease*; and that which manifests itself by a period of rest, and then insensibly commences a retrograde course, which stops only at the complete exhaustion of the vital powers: the period of *decrease*. As man advances in age his vital forces diminish, his organs lose the vigorous activity that characterised his youth, and this decay manifests itself by various phenomenæ, in the number of which is remarked the fading of the hair. We have seen that its color was owing to a species of thick oil in the interior; hence we must not be surprised if, participating in the general state of the frame indicated above, the hair loses its coloring

matter and becomes white. Between the ages of forty and fifty, but sometimes much sooner, the hue of most men's hair commences to take a greyish tint. That covering the temples is the first to turn grey at its extremities, which tint insensibly propagates itself throughout the entire length of the hair and soon after appears on the other parts of the head. At length, after the lapse of a period more or less lengthy, this grey hue heightens and becomes of a brilliant or dull white, according to the individual. Hair of a snow-white generally reveals a strong constitution and robust health; and the head thus covered announces the handsome old man.

Although Canitia is the consequence of the progress of age, or the other causes signalized above, it may also declare itself without these conditions. Thus children are sometimes born with all their hair white, which is the case with the Albinos; sometimes with a portion only similarly colored.

M. Cullerier speaks of one of his college-mates whose hair on one half of his head was perfectly white, the other half being differently colored. In this case the partial discoloration can only be ascribed to the limited change in the bulbs secreting the hair. The hair covering the rest of the body participates in the state of old age, but is rarely affected by accidental Canitia. Indeed the stories of certain old men have been cited, whose hair was of a remarkable whiteness on all portions of their frame, excepting the head, where it retained its natural color; but these facts must be looked upon as rare

exceptions. Individuals are far more frequently met with, the hair of whose heads is perfectly white, whilst the beard and whiskers retain their pristine color. Every one has, no doubt, seen white-haired soldiers wearing moustaches of a handsome black.

Both sexes are subject to Canitia, but women generally remain free from it longer than men. It has also been remarked that the dark-haired of both sexes are attacked sooner by this affection than blondes.

TREATMENT.

The ideas we have exposed relative to the causes of Canitia, make it apparent that if the affection can be considered susceptible of treatment, this can only be when it is the result of accident, or when it declares itself before the age at which it ordinarily arrives. And even in the least unfavorable cases, it is equally easy to conceive that the treatment must greatly vary as regards the general means; but as to the local means, which all are disposed to employ in every case, they are limited either to rooting up the hair or dying it.

But we seize this opportunity to warn against so ruinous a practice as that of pulling out the grey hairs, in the hope of getting rid of them. No better plan could be adopted, if it were desired, completely to whiten a head that had just commenced to turn

grey. For the bulbs being implanted *pêle-mêle* in the skin, it is impossible to tear out one without communicating with the surrounding ones; and one may well say with the proverb, that: "the remedy is worse than the evil."

The better to prove the veracity of our assertion, it may not be inapposite to inform the reader that horse-dealers, by the repeated rooting up of tufts of hair, attain those white spots on the forehead, which so greatly enhance the value of horses in the eyes of amateurs.

If we are right in attributing Canitia to the want of vitality in the bulbs of persons, whose functions are generally diseased, it would be necessary to commence by giving internal tonics, in order to impart new tone and vigor to the system. When the white hair exists in small quantities alone, it should be carefully cut close to the skin with fine and very sharp scissors; and particular pains taken not to draw the skin, so as to avoid pulling out or injuring the bulb. By thus frequently cutting the grey hairs, and rubbing the scalp with a small portion of our Capillary Cream, placed on the tip of the finger, the progress of Canitia may be arrested, if it is accidental; but if it be the result of age, we cannot guarantee our remedy to affect any thing further than the preservation or the restoration of the hair. Accidental Canitia, that in especial, we may add, which exists in parts only, may not alone be arrested, but

even conquered with complete success; or, in other words, the remedy we have designated occasionally so strongly fortifies the scalp, that the bulbous secretion re-assumes its primitive color. We ourselves have witnessed several cases of this kind. And at length, when all means for the restoration of the hair have failed, there remains the resource of dying it.

The very natural desire of having recourse to the latter mode of concealing this trivial and innocent infirmity, has been largely taken advantage of by a multitude of quacks, who, in scarcely any instance, have kept the pompous promises they make in the name of their pomatums and other specifics. We ourselves may, without vanity, affirm that we constantly keep at the disposal of the public, the best preparations that can be procured for artificially re-imparting to the hair the hue it had before becoming affected with Canitia.

As in the hope that it may prove agreeable to our readers, we have annexed to this work several important receipts; they will find among their number those indicating the manner of composing the various dyes for the hair.



ALOPECIA, OR TEMPORARY FALL OF THE HAIR.

Under the name of *Alopecia*, is designated the falling of the hair, whether partial or entire. This condition was so called by the ancient physicians, because they considered it analogous to that of the fox, who is similarly affected at certain times. Yet this comparison, as has frequently been observed, is not strictly just, for with the fox, as with the greater portion of the mammalia and birds, it is a natural moulting; and, although we have also remarked that a great number of persons in America are subject to an annual falling of the hair, this fact can only be attributed to the climate; as in Europe, at least in France, this falling considered almost periodical here, is looked upon as a sickness, such is its rarity.

Alopecia may be either general or partial, and arrives at all ages,—the child may be born unto it; the aged are always more or less affected by it; but it is as frequently met with in the intermediate periods of life, when it is the result of causes which we shall proceed to examine. For it is only at a period of our existence far more advanced than is usually imagined, that the hair should naturally fall by the mere

progress of age. When this is about to take place, it commences by turning white, and falling out in a general manner, yet not like that which is turning white, at first from the temples, but most ordinarily from the top of the head, from which it insensibly gains on its circumference, but always rather in a forward direction than towards the back. This is precisely contrary to what is usually remarked in persons who become bald before their old age; for in these the front of the head is bared before the back. And at length, even as women enjoy the privilege of seeing their hair retain its primitive color longer than men, so they have also in general the advantage of preserving it for a longer period.

From an examination of the skin of a head which has naturally lost its hair, it will be found perfectly smooth, no fleshy eminence or seed-vessel will be apparent; nor will it feel in the least warm or painful to the touch. If a hair from the same head be viewed through a microscope, its extremity will be found to be neither furnished with a bulb, as it would be were the skin less dry, nor freely sundered from the place where it touched the skin. This extremity is thready, and carries with it, in the form of a withered envelope, the remains of the little membraneous canal that accompanied it from the seed-vessel to the skin. In a word, all announces a mortification of the capillary branch, by the consumptive drying up of its nutrimental bulb.

And now to examine the causes to which the falling of the hair should, in most instances, be ascribed :

Nothing is more common than to see the hair fall during the course of a serious illness, during long convalescences, after abundant loss of blood, debauchery, too constant labors in the study, violent and prolonged vexation, &c.

But of all the maladies which most frequently cause the fall of the hair, there are none more affective than those in which the nervous system receives a violent shock, as in Nervous, Typhoid and Cerebral fevers, mental maladies, prolonged headaches and neuralgias of the face. The affection proceeding from these causes is observed during all ages, but most frequently after puberty, and very rarely in extreme youth.

In all these cases the hair falls in masses, generally in hanks more or less thick, at the slightest touch of the comb ; or even by the simple friction of the pillow on which the head reposes. Seen through the microscope, or even by the naked eye, they are nearly always found devoid of their bulbs, or where these still remain, they appear to have suffered the same consumptive withering, already signalized in those cases where the affection is the result of age.

The causes which compromise the solidity of the hair, under these various circumstances, do not always confine their effects to those of the head, but very often extend to the eye-brows, lashes, beard, in

short, the entire capillary system. An attendant circumstance that particularly characterises this fall of the hair, is a feeling of extreme sensitiveness in the scalp, even to the lightest pressure of the hair, occasionally also an itching, more or less vivid, and the hanks of hair enclose withered seed-vessels.

Among the specific affections which take affect on the hair, *tetters* merit a more particular mention.

Generally speaking, we distinguish by the term *tetter* a certain chronic inflammation of the skin, characterised by the formation, on the diseased surface, of an inorganic, greyish-white, crumbly substance, more or less thick and adhesive, called squamous. Authors recognise a variety of tetters; some are dry, others humid, (when a pappy matter oozes to their surface;) they are stationary or have a tendency to move, according as they remain in the spot where they first appear, or spread to neighboring places. This disease may be hereditary, or in certain cases, contagious. It results from various diseases, driven back gall, rheumatic or milk affections, want of cleanliness, too exciting food, the abuse of strong liquors, too sedentary occupations, and melancholy passions.

As the disease concerns us only from the point of view in which it operates on the fall of the hair, we proceed to remark that there are two kinds in especial which produce this destructive result: the first has its seat principally on the head, and is known by the vulgar name of scall or *porrigo*; the

other generally attacks the parts covered by the beard, and is called *mentagre* or chin-tetter. Their common character is the development of pustulas in the tissue of the skin itself.

Authors who have written on the maladies of the cuticle, tell us that *porrigo* appears in a large number of varieties, which, however, may be reduced to two principal kinds: that in which the pustulas constituting the essence of the disease, are isolated and round; and that in which they are united in groups, and disposed so to form circular plates, at whose circumference the pustulas are much more numerous than in the centre. In both of these varieties the pustulas contain a liquid that secretes itself at their commencement, and forms a straw-colored matter, presenting a depression in the centre. After some days this incessantly augmenting matter forms a thick sticky crust, which constantly continues to increase.

At the very beginning of this affection, whose contagious character is generally admitted, the hair covering these crusts will be observed to be less numerous. They will have become dry, woolly, and so loose as to be pulled out by the slightest effort, which proves the bulbs to be affected at their roots. The hair ends by becoming entirely ruined at the seat of the crusts.

We will not speak of the treatment of tetter, as they do not belong to the capillary system, and only induce the loss of the hair indirectly. For us it will

suffice to observe that this loss will be the more easily repaired, when the tetter is recent and treated with care.

The mentagre, which takes its name from its predilection for the chin, is a disease of the cuticle, characterised by the successive eruption of pointed pustulas scattered over the chin, sides of the face and upper lip. This malady, infinitely more common with men than women, affects the adult age in particular.

It is seldom that, before declaring itself in a decided form, the mentagre has not been preceded for some months at least, but often for several years, by some minute and partial temporary eruptions. These eruptions afterwards become more abundant, and then alone the patient pays attention to them. Their appearance is nearly always preceded by redness and heat in the chin, and a painful feeling of tension. At the end of two to four days the pustulas have reached a complete state of maturity. After five or six days, either they have naturally pierced through, or the patient has burst them in scratching, by reason of the itching they occasion, so that the pustulas let their matter escape. This soon dries and forms a yellow crust, sometimes in isolated parts, sometimes all joined together, pierced with a few hairs, and covering even the beard of the patient with a dirty plastering. These crusts afterwards fall, and are replaced by new pustulas.

There is yet another malady designated by the name of *Syphilitic affection*. There is a Syphilitic Alopecia, as there are several other symptoms attending the disease from which it is derived. It did not show itself until long after the invasion of that malady. The epoch appears to be the year 1538, as authors speaking of it at that time announced the fall of the hair to have been a recent symptom, and preceding authors make no mention of it at all. Physicians thought they remarked that the pustulas were less frequent when the hair commenced to fall. It appeared that the virus, instead of attacking the tissues of the skin with more or less profundity, had fixed itself on the bulbs of the hair, disorganized them, and thus intercepted their nutriment.

This species of Calvity soon became more common. What appears most extraordinary to every one, says an author, is the entire loss of the Capillary system, which gives a ridiculous appearance to those attacked by the disease. Some becoming bald, others losing their beard and even their eye-brows. When these accidents at first gained the attention of physicians, they primarily imagined them the result of treatment, and especially of mercury, but on a careful and unprejudiced examination of their birth and development, they soon arrived at the certitude that they were the effect of the virus itself, as they nearly always showed themselves, in those who had not yet made use of anti-syphilitic remedies.

TREATMENT.

The principle of the malady being known, against it the attack must be directed, to avoid the pain of seeing the best medicaments prove abortive; if Alopecia be owing to the too assiduous labors of the mind; these fatiguing occupations must be given up, and the patient diverted as much as possible. If it be owing to weakness, to exhaustion, strength must gradually be restored by the use of tonics, by the prescription of an excellent regimen. Nor must local treatment be neglected, and this is essentially different, according to circumstances. When, for instance, there exist signs of an inflamed condition of the seed-vessels, or redness of the parts in the neighborhood of the skin threatened or already struck by Alopecia, the application of leeches will be advantageous, and their action happily seconded by the administration of purgative remedies. If the malady appear to depend on an inflammatory irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, the leeches must be placed towards the region of the heart, and a mild regimen insisted upon. But by far the most active and salutary agent that can be employed is my *Capillary lotion*; for if the tegument struck by Alopecia be in a great state of debility, the lotion stimulates without irritating it, and restores it to a condition of health, sound and vigorous as the age and temperament of the patient permit. Nor when the tegument

is covered with eminences like scurf, when the skin is hard, slimy, and tough like parchment, is the lotion less efficacious in its effects, and even when the Alopecia is owing to the weakness of the bulbs, our remedy will cause a no less happy result. We furthermore refer the reader to the end of the work, where we have entered upon the most minute detail of the proper mode of preserving the hair from the dangerous affections we have designated, as well as the method of curing them with the greatest success. We will only add here, that we have seen men of science, we mean to say physicians, whose authority was the greater from the fact that their medical capacities were incontestible, pronounce against the shaving of the head in cases of Alopecia. They pretended that this operation was more hurtful than beneficial, as frequently contributing to the irritation of the skin. Many years of experience have given us the right to contest this opinion ; for on every occasion that a grave case of Alopecia has been confided to our care, we have always commenced by shaving the patient's head, and have never failed to restore his hair when there was the slightest room for expecting that happy result. •



CALVITY, OR PERMANENT SHEDDING OF THE HAIR.

Alopecia, as we have just explained, consists in the temporary shedding of the hair; when the fall is permanent and the loss irreparable, it is called *Calvity*. And although we completely coincide with those authors who regard this latter affection as simply a more advanced stage of the former, we have given it a distinct head, in order to be better understood by our readers.

It is, in fact, self-evident that Alopecia often repeated, leads to Calvity. When at the end of a certain time the hair does not again shoot out, the vitality of the bulbs may be said to be completely extinct. This may be the effect of two diametrically opposed causes, an inflammation, or a prolonged weakness. Calvity is the natural consequence of the progress of age. The celebrated Bichat has elucidated this part of science with his immense erudition. Towards the close of life the capillary system participates in the general decay that takes place in nearly all the external functions. It primarily ceases to receive the coloring substance: the hair remains white for a longer or shorter period, and ends by falling out; the sac

which afforded it nourishment sinks and entirely disappears.

M. Bichat says that he has examined several bald heads, whose scalps were perfectly smooth on the inner surface, although they had been separated from the cellular tissue. No trace could be seen of the numerous appendages that form the conduits, after they are drawn from within the skin they enclose. "I have also dissected a man," pursues this celebrated physician, "who at the end of a putrid fever, had become entirely bald. He presented all the little conduits in a perfect state, and beneath them could already be perceived the commencement of the embryo hair." There accordingly exists this difference between the Calvity of the aged and that ensuing after sickness, that all dies with the first, because the vessels supplying the roots cease to transmit their fluids, whilst with the latter the hair alone falls, its sac remaining.

Reasoning alone might have sufficed to account for the difference between Alopecia and Calvity, but the learned researches we have cited have dispelled all doubt.

Calvity ordinarily commences at the higher parts of the head, and may go no further for a certain time. It is not unfrequent to see persons having on the top of their heads a large tonsure, whilst the surrounding parts remain perfectly intact. But most frequently Calvity spreads over the entire front of the head,

respecting, for a long time at least, the temples, the neighborhood of the ears, and the nape of the neck.

If we search for the causes of Calvity, we find all those which occasioned Alopecia. In the foremost rank have been placed vivid moral affections, and excessive labors of the intellect, of which all may have convinced themselves, if they have noted that the greatest number of men illustrious in science and literature have experienced this accident early. The truth of our remark would be more strikingly apparent, if the greater number of scholars did not sacrifice to human weakness, by hiding that honorable stigmata beneath false hair.

We have said that Alopecia was owing to excess of libertinism; when you meet young people with bald heads, never ask those old men of thirty how they came to be prematurely endowed with the attributes of age. You may be deceived in some instances, but will nearly always guess the truth. It may also be remarked that women are much less subject to Calvity than men, as we have already observed of all the other affections.

TREATMENT.

Our brief exposition has doubtless sufficed to convince the reader that but little hope may be founded on the various modes of treatment. Explain we however:—If Calvity have arrived during a serious illness, the more or less speedy renewal of the hair

may be relied upon. All necessary in such a case is the excitement of the languishing bulbs, which is easily effected with our Capillary lotion.

Before medical science had attained the degree of perfection at which it has now arrived, physicians desirous of remedying this infirmity, placed all the resources of the pharmaceutic arsenal, one after the other, under contribution. Nearly all means failed with the greater number of patients; with others again a complete success was boasted, and the physicians who had had the happiness to meet with those curable cases, sounded their trumpets to proclaim an infallible remedy. But alas! the check of the morrow singularly calmed the joy of the preceding day, and again the search for a specific which could heal all affections of the capillary system was commenced.

But this miraculous specific has not yet been found, and by the anatomical knowledge that is now general, we can furthermore hazard an assurance that it never will be.

Without desiring to depreciate the more efficacious preparations sold to cure the maladies mentioned in this work, together with all other affections of the hair, we can none the less, without a spirit of immodest vanity, place ours in the first rank. We vouch that our Capillary cream and lotion will effect a cure in all curable cases, provided the instructions we have anon given relative to the general treatment

of the affections of the Capillary system be strictly observed.

Yet we repeat that Calvity *par excellence*, and what we understand by the word, will be known to apply to the aged in especial, resists all treatment. This could impossibly be otherwise, and he who obstinately persists in covering a *bald* head with medicaments, resembles a husbandman devoting all his labor and care in endeavoring to force a tree without roots to shoot again. And we do not hesitate openly to say that all those who boast an ability to make hair grow again on *bald* heads, by means of their preparations, whoever they may be, are charlatans, and charlatans the more impudent for that their promises are most pompous.

VI.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Were it our aim to work upon public credulity, and strive to enrich ourselves by the aid of falsehood, we would in the preceding chapters have blazoned forth all the high-sounding information we could gather in the numerous works we read before pre-

paring this. But, as we have already said, our intention not being to dazzle and delude those who honor us with their confidence, we have remained within the limits prescribed by equity and our desire of promoting the interests of our fellow-beings, and our own.

The affections we have enumerated are those most frequently remarked, and most fatal to the hair. The Polish plait, for instance, as we have observed in chapter I. although a malady almost unknown in the United States, (we have seen but two cases and those in negroes,) might none the less become as general here as in Poland, among persons neglectful of the cares imperiously demanded by the hair, if it should remain free from that horrible infirmity.

We therefore recommend above all, the cleanliness of the head, for carelessness in this respect is one of the principal causes of the maladies of the Capillary system. Women, in especial, should never neglect to comb and smooth their hair every day with brush and comb. To maintain the hair in a state of perfect pliability and freshness, it is also advisable to moisten it with fat substances of the greatest purity. In order to give our preparations all advantages possible, we have so composed them as to serve not alone as remedies for the prevention and cure of Capillary diseases, but also as pomatums, of which we would recommend the daily use to all who prefer their natural hair to the artificial decoration of the head.

The fifteen years that these preparations were the objects of our entire attention, were required less by the difficulty of obtaining their component ingredients, than that of finding the exact combination of the quantities requisite to produce the effect at which we aimed.

Our *Capillary Cream* unites all qualities necessary for the retention of the scalp, the bulbs, and the hair in the most perfect condition of health, and the restoration of the diseased hair, wherever its malady may not be considered incurable. But in the more serious cases we would in preference recommend our *Capillary Lotion* as a more active agent for the prompt reparation of accidents; namely, the fall of the hair: or its prevention at the close of those sicknesses, after which it most ordinarily ensues.

It will be remembered by those who have, with some attention, perused this account, that the temporary fall of the hair is designated by the name of Alopecia.

The case must be indeed grave, if the use of our lotion in the manner we shall proceed to indicate, does not entirely cure the attack in the space of two weeks. If the hair should still continue to fall unabatedly, after these weeks of treatment, we would advise the patient to have his head shaved, and still with the greatest punctuality continue its friction with the same preparation.

If the hair does not shoot again by this treatment, it will be useless to seek any other, for the case may then be considered as incurable.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE CREAM AND LOTION.

It will be necessary to commence by cutting the ends of the hair ; for this little operation cannot fail to invigorate them. The hair must then be separated so as to expose the scalp as much as possible, and then a small portion of my Cream or Lotion taken on the tip of the finger and rubbed into the skin. This should be repeated twice a day until the hair is restored to a perfect state of health ; after which the Cream might be employed once or twice a week in preference to other pomatums or oils. The lotion should be well shaken before use ; nor must it be forgotten that a fine comb and soft brush alone must be used in cleaning the hair, in order to prevent irritation of the scalp. We would particularly recommend ladies to make use of our lotion before illness, if they would preserve their hair from all the accidents to which it is liable on those occasions. Our two preparations being made each on a principle that responds to the respective effect it is to produce, we are enabled to attack all affections with every chance of success possible ; and have for the year that our remedies have been at the disposal of the public, succeeded in curing all the curable cases that we treated by their agency.

Our mode of treatment accordingly may be summed up under two heads: A *stimulation* of the bulb, when a careful examination of that bulb proves it to be deficient in vitality; and its *tranquillization*, when in a state of excitement detrimental to its action. The great point, we repeat, was not alone to find the substances capable of supplying those two requisitions, but the precise degree of combination necessary to unite them among each other. And long research and experiments alone have aided us to our present success.

At the commencement of the use of our treatment, a light down will be found on the places divested of hair. This must be shaved off several times, in order to revigorate, and thus restore them to their natural condition. Persons who, during the course of this treatment, are under the necessity of wearing a wig or simple *toupèt*, should use the double precaution of choosing those only which are extremely light and pervious to the air; and lay them aside as soon as possible, in order not to suffocate the new hair.

This phasis of the treatment extends to the moment when the new hair makes its appearance. Its duration is consequently undeterminable. It is generally shorter in proportion to the youth and health of the patient and the date of the Calvity. With some, but few weeks suffice to produce new hair; with others, it is only after the third and even fourth month of the use of our preparations, that the hair is

restored. But if no vestige of success be apparent in the second month of treatment, a strong presumption of the impossibility of obtaining any at a later period may be entertained.

When the hair begins to reappear, it is generally fine and soft like down. It should always be allowed to reach half an inch in length before being again shaved off; but meanwhile the use of our preparations must not be discontinued until the hair is entirely restored to its primitive state. The same operation has sometimes to be repeated fifteen to twenty times before this result is obtained.

Were we actuated by cupidity alone in presenting the public with the means for preserving the most beautiful ornament of the frame, we might perhaps just as judiciously demand double the compensation we have determined upon; but as insensibility to human infirmities is by no means a part of our principles, we have fixed the price of their cure as low as possible, which is \$1 per bottle of the *Cream*, and \$9 per dozen; and — the size of the bottles being somewhat larger — \$1.50 per bottle of the *Lotion*, and \$15 per dozen.

In order to prevent all counterfeits and injurious imitations, each bottle of the Cream is covered with a silver-plated cap, with *F. Deville* stamped upon it, and enveloped in a circular, with directions for use. The *Lotion* will have my name moulded on the bottle.

The Capillary Cream, Lotion and Wash may be procured by addressing :

In Baltimore — F. Deville, Carroll Building, S. E.
corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

New York —

Philadelphia —

Boston —

Washington —

Charleston —

Cincinnati —

Louisville —

St. Louis —

New Orleans —

VII.

OF THE HAIR.

We commence with the cutting of the hair. Apart from all hygienic considerations, we may affirm, without fear of being contradicted by persons of good sense, that the art of cutting the hair is a talent which but few artists possess to a degree of perfection. It is not, as might perhaps be imagined, a purely mechanic art. It requires taste and judgment, inasmuch as it does not consist of the mere act of cutting the hair shorter; but of making it supple where it is hard, and graceful where it is rebellious to the form most appropriate to the head it shades.

For by means of the cut of the hair, an elegant shape may be given to the head. By the modelling of its contour; the suppression of the too prominent parts, and elevation of those which are flat and ungraceful; the raising of a low forehead; rounding of a too oval face; diminution of a too prominent nose—is proved the successful mastering of the difficulties that beset the path of the artist. Hence the importance of confiding the hair to skilful and practiced hands alone, will readily be understood;

for the cut of the hair exercises a paramount influence on the most beautiful ornament of our person.

The hair should be cut twice a month, without regard to the moon, which by so many is still, in deference to an old prejudice, taken into consideration. The hair should not be cut short when it is generally worn long, and too thick hair should be artistically reduced. For were the hair usually worn long to be cut suddenly short, without transition, the most dangerous consequences might be the result of the interrupted transpiration.

Ladies should cut the ends of their hair once a month. Children should wear theirs cut short until the age of 12 to 14 years, according to their constitution, and without distinction of sex. Little girls might wear theirs longer, and raise it with a comb, instead of allowing it to rest behind the ears, which mode, by drawing it from the head considerably deforms it, particularly when the hair is thick.

OF WASHES.

We cannot too carefully enlighten the public on the dangers of employing the innumerable washes designated by the most pompous titles. For now-a-days there is far more pains taken with the name to be given the new article than its qualities; and this false glare is so common in all profes-

sions, that it is exceedingly difficult to avoid becoming its victim in some form. And when the preservation of an object so precious as the hair is at stake, one may well take some pains to escape the toils of charlatanism ; as some aid to which we enter upon such minute details. Nothing is more facile than to invent a composition capable of cleansing the head and glossing the hair ; but to effect these simple results does not suffice to preserve it from the maladies to which it is subject. On the contrary, it often happens that apparently the best preparations are in reality the most destructive in a hygienic point of view. Hence we considered it of no little importance when we found a preparation that would serve the purposes of a wash without ceasing to be curative ; for that aim was attained by our *Capillary Wash*. This washing being difficult for ladies, they should proceed by soaking a little sponge in our Capillary wash, and lightly passing it over the scalp, until the disappearance of all foreign obstructions. The hair should then be well combed, by dividing it into parts and laying them lightly over each other, in order to avoid tangling it, which care should always be taken to prevent with diseased hair.

OF THE USE OF COSMETICS.

By the name of cosmetic all embellishments for the toilet are known to be understood. Some are presented as preservatives of the freshness of the com-

plexion, others as protectors and regenerators of the hair. The number of those cosmetics is so large that it would be difficult to know to which to accord a preference. Pomatums and oils generally are very innocent preparations; but all they serve for is to give a little brilliancy to the hair when they are moderately used. But in case your hair should be affected by any malady, where is the benefit to be derived from the entire host? Will any of them serve to stay the disease that is mowing down the fairest ornament of the frame? Impossibly:—inasmuch as their end is directed to the exterior of the Capillary system alone; whilst our Capillary Cream would act as a *preservative* against all possible accident, having been composed for the double purpose of pomatum and curative.



CONCLUSION.

As it has been satisfactorily shown and recognised, that the premature loss of the hair results from divers causes, both dependent and independent of our will; that it depends on the dispositions of the stomach, our sanguine and constitutional system, it would be advisable to call general attention to the curative means applicable in all cases arising from our excesses or negligence.

The most salutary advice we can give our readers is to recommend sobriety and moderation in all their habits; to keep their stomach constantly in good order, and to avoid all nervous commotions.

Persons desirous of preserving their hair in the most perfect state of neatness should, if they be ladies, braid it into one or two loose plaits before retiring, and afterwards envelope the head in a handkerchief or night-cap open at the top. The plaits should be allowed to hang freely behind the head, which will keep them fresh, and prevent them from breaking or being pulled out by the friction of the pillow. It is better to twist the hair than tie it in dressing it, for the latter custom produces agitations that insensibly causes its fall, principally near the temples and top of the forehead.

Persons making use of the shower-bath should cover the head with a fine oil-silk cap, in order to preserve its moisture, which is a powerful preservative of its normal health. From the numerous and attentive observations we have made on the influence that shower-baths exert on the Capillary system, we have obtained reason for asserting them to affect it in the very highest degree.

Persons who have dry hair should make use of our cream two or three times a week; or if it be too oily, this can be remedied by the use, once a week, of our Capillary wash, a most excellent cleansing-embrocation.

We once more repeat, that in serious cases the shaving of the head must not for a moment be delayed, in order that our remedies may act with all the efficacy of which they are susceptible. After being thus shaved, the wig made use of must be as light as possible; for the air is a powerful auxiliary for the restoration of the hair to its primitive condition.

And now if these remarks be perused with attention, they will be seen to contain all essential information concerning the dangers to which the Capillary system is exposed, and the means of most efficaciously preventing and curing them.

CERTIFICATES.

Warrenton, April 1st, 1848.

Mr. F. Deville —

Dear Sir,—I have deferred writing you until now the effect your wash has had on my wife's hair, in order to give it a fair trial. I am pleased to say it has succeeded beyond my expectations. The hair has ceased to fall, and consequently is much longer than I have ever known it to be; it also possesses a softness and vitality which it had not before the wash was used.

Respectfully your obt. serv't,
GEO. H. LEMMON,

Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1848.

Mr. Deville —

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to express to you my fullest confidence in the efficacy of your Capillary Cream. During the past summer my hair became dry and crisp, and shortly after began to fall to such an extent as to cause apprehensions of its loss. Hearing your preparations highly commended by those who had used them, I determined to test the virtues of your Capil-

lary Cream. I had applied it but a few times when my hair ceased to fall, and again assumed a healthy and vigorous appearance. Since then I have occasionally used the cream as a pomade, in preference to any other preparation, and I feel not the slightest hesitation in recommending it to all who have occasion to use means to preserve or invigorate the hair.

Very respectfully,

W. T. THOMPSON.

Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1848.

Mr. F. Deville,

Sir,—Prompted by gratitude to you, for the inestimable services rendered me, I freely offer your specific the poor sanction of my approbation.

From some cause my hair began to fall last spring; and fearing a total loss of it, I applied to you for counsel and relief,—you extended both; and through the curative and restorative qualities of your “Capillary Hair Lotion,” I have now the proud satisfaction of saying I *never* had a better suit of *hair*; and I have also an opportunity of attesting the value of your preparation for the radical cure of all diseases incident to that beautiful ornament, the hair.

I am, sir, your obt. grateful serv’t,

JOHN R. QUINN.

Frederick City, 14th Dec., 1848.

F. Deville, Esq.,

Dear Sir, — Having for some time been much troubled with “dandruff,” so that in combing my hair large quantities would come out, some pieces almost the size of a sixpence, and hearing of your great discovery, viz: “Capillary Cream and Lotion,” I was induced to try a bottle, which benefitted me so much I tried another, which has completely removed all the disease which was on my scalp. I had for some time a great soreness and itching, which has been entirely removed by using your very valuable Capillary Cream and Lotion.

There is now nothing of the soreness or dandruff remaining, thanks to your great knowledge of the hair. I have seen it tried in several instances, and always with great and truly astonishing effect, particularly in one instance, on the head of a person who has been compelled for a long time to wear a “wig,” on account of losing his hair. He has now his hair growing finely, and I predict, if he continues using your mixture, will not long need a wig.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. serv't,

JAS. H. BANGS.

Baltimore, 22d April, 1848.

Mr. F. Deville,

Dear Sir, — Previous to using your Capillary Lotion, I had become almost entirely bald, in con-

sequence of constant and abundant perspiration from the head, which caused it to be constantly covered with dandruff, producing a very disagreeable itching and irritation, and giving it an appearance of neglect, which I did not know how to remedy. Now my head is perfectly clean, and covered with short hair, and this irritation has ceased entirely. I now feel confident, that if I had used your preparation some time sooner, I would have prevented the loss of my hair ; as it is, however, I am well pleased at the result and relief I have experienced from the use of your Capillary Lotion, and it will give me pleasure at any time to recommend it to my friends.

With best respects,

I remain yours,

EPHRAIM PRICE.

In the hope that it may prove useful and agreeable to our readers, we have appended to this work a large number of receipts in perfumery, which they can easily prepare themselves, should they desire it.

CREAM POMATUM.

Take equal parts of white wax and spermaceti, 1 drachm; add, oil of sweet almonds, 2 ounces; rose-water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; tincture of balm of Tolu, 1 dr.; you can, if you wish, substitute orange flower water, vanilla, or any other perfume for the rose water. You will always obtain a very soft and excellent cosmetic by this composition.

POMATUM OF COCOA PASTE.

Take paste of cocoa rigorously purified, 1 pound; virgin wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; spermaceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; pure oil of olives, strongly perfumed with essence of roses, 2 pounds; flower of benzoin, 1 drachm; vermilion, 1 pinch; melt the wax, spermaceti and paste at a very slow fire; then pour the whole into a marble mortar, and stir it continually with the pestle until it commences to thicken; then pour into it successively and in small portion 10 ounces of water, into which the flower of benzoin has been dissolved; and

do not cease stirring until all the ingredients are perfectly mixed. Then add the pinch of vermillion, continuing to stir until the color is uniformly spread.

CUCUMBER POMATUM.

Take of pure axungia, 4 pounds; calf suet, 1 pound; cucumber juice, 3 pounds; melt the two fat substances: then mix it with the cucumber juice, and continue to malaxate for some time. At the end of a day of maceration, decant and add as much new fresh juice and malaxate: reiterate this operation ten times. When the greasy mixture has acquired a very sensible odor of cucumber, melt it in the water-bath, adding 1 pound 3 ounces of powdered starch. After once more stirring it, pour it into pots and carefully cover them. This pomatum is justly valued as curing the inflammation of the skin. It should be made in the autumn in quantities and kept fresh.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS POMATUM.

Take oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; washed axungia, 3 ounces; juice of sedum, 3 ounces. This pomatum is extremely soothing and refreshing.

POMATUM OF BEAUTY, FOR THE COMPLEXION AND CHAPPING OF THE SKIN.

Melt together in the balneum: virgin wax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; spermaceti, 2 drachms; oil of sweet almonds, a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; oil of poppies, a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; liquid balm of Peru, 4 drops, which you will not introduce until after having well mixed the other ingredients. It is an excellent cosmetic.

PATE DIVINE DE VENUS.

Mix in equal parts purified axungia, fresh butter, pure honey, and half a part of balsam of Mecca and essence of roses.

POMATUM OF HEBE FOR WRINKLES.

Incorporate together, juice of lily roots, 2 ounces; Narbonne honey, 2 ounces; white wax, 1 ounce; water of roses, 3 drachms. Melt the wax at first at a slow fire: then unite the whole into a pomatum, which should be put on the face in the evening and wiped off with linen only in the morning.

MILK OF ROSES.

To 1 ounce of fine olive oil and 10 drops of oil of tartar, add a modicum of rose water. Strain the oil of tartar before uniting it to the mixture.

MILK OF BLOOM.

Take of double rose water, 8 ounces ; tincture of benzoin, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce ; balsam of Mecca, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce. Shake the whole together.

SIMPLE MILK OF PURITY.

Take tincture of benzoin, 2 drachms ; orange flower water, 7 ounces, and shake together.

ROSE LIP-SALVE.

Take white wax, 2 ounces ; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces ; powdered orchanet, 3 drachms ; oil of roses, 12 drops. After mixing it well, fill it into a pot.

CERATE OF LOVE FOR THE LIPS.

Take spermaceti, 2 ounces ; oil of bitter almonds, 4 ounces ; milk of roses, 1 drachm ; powdered roses, 3 drachms. Mix according to the preceding direction.

PURE POMATUM.

Take sulphate of zinc, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce ; myrtle leaves, 3 drachms ; shumac, 3 drachms ; gall-nuts, 2 drachms ; cypress nuts, 2 drachms ; pomegranate rind, 2 drachms ; unquentrum rosatum, 2 drachms. Care-

fully pulverize the first six ingredients before adding them to the unguent. This pomatum has the virtue of strengthening the skin.

SERKIS OF THE SERAGLIO,
THE FAVORITE POWDER OF THE SULTANAS.

Take paste of sweet almonds in very fine powder, 10 pounds; rye flour, 6 pounds; sediment of potatoes, 6 pounds; oil of jessamine, 8 ounces; oil of roses, 8 ounces; black balm of Peru, 6 ounces; essence of roses, 1 ounce; essence of fine cinnamon, 1 ounce. Make separate mixtures of the essences and fat substances in varnished earthen pans. Then pour on them the rest of the powders, in small portions. Bruise the whole well, and pass it through a fine straining cloth. To give three pounds of this composition a rose color, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cochineal in fine powder, mix and pass it through the straining cloth.

POMATUM TO HEAL CHAPPING OF THE LIPS.

Take oxide of sublimated zinc, 1 drachm; powder of cypodium, 1 drachm; rose pomatum, 1 ounce. Mix the whole well, and make of it a perfectly homogenous pomatum. It is an excellent cure for the chapping of the lips, resulting from the action of dry and cold air; and also succeeds in cases of

ulceration of the toe-nails, if employed simultaneously with foot-baths.

VIOLET FLOWER OF SWEET ALMONDS.

Put into the mortar 1 pound of powdered iris, upon which you pour 2 ounces of essence of Portugal, and 2 ounces essence of violet. Join to them afterwards, after being well pounded, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of paste of bitter almonds, and 10 pounds of paste of sweet almonds. Strain the whole and fill it into a pot.

PASTE OF ALMONDS PREPARED WITH THE YELK OF EGGS.

Pound 4 ounces of sweet almonds into a very clean marble mortar; and when they are reduced to paste, add to them the yolks of 3 fresh eggs. Dilute the whole in half a glass of milk, and boil it in a saucepan to the consistence of paste, stirring it continually with a spaddle while it is boiling. You afterwards divide it into well closed pots, and you can if you like, perfume it with a drachm of essence of vanilla.

COSMETIC WITH WHICH TO PERFUME GLOVES.

Take virgin wax, 4 drachms; spermaceti, 4 dr.; white soap, 4 drachms; deer suet, 1 ounce, or mut-

ton suet, 7 drachms. Pound each of these substances separately; melt them in the water-bath, and when they are melted, add olive oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; rose pomatum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; benzoin, 1 drachm; balm of Peru, 1 drachm; essence of rose, a few drops; honey water *de bouquet*, a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Shake until the mixture be perfect. Then when the mass has arrived at a degree of warmth, turn a pair of white gloves inside out, stretch them on a little board, and with a quill dipped in the pomatum, give them a considerable coating. Turn them again afterwards; dilate them by blowing them out, and keep their fingers apart; finish by putting them to dry in a warm place.

PAINT OF THE WHITE OF KERMES.

Reduce to an impalpable powder a modicum of carbonate of lead; mix it then with a sufficient quantity of fine and light pomatum; either of purified axungia and spermaceti, or of fine virgin wax. When this pomatum is well purified, perfume it slightly. The white thus prepared is very handsome.

PAINT OF VINEGAR.

This rouge is prepared in the following manner: powdered cochineal, 3 drachms; fine powdered lacca, 3 ounces; alcohol, 6 ounces; distilled lavender vine-

gar, 1 pound. After ten days of infusion, having been careful to shake the bottle frequently, filter the whole. Although this vinegar is the best of its kind, it is not advisable to use it often.

ROUGE VINEGAR, OF ALL SHADES.

This liquid rouge is very expensive, on account of the substances of which it is composed. I do not know why it is called vinegar, for its perfume is extremely sweet, containing but little acid. The use of this rouge should be as beneficial as convenient. The following is the mode of its composition :

Take of the best carmine, 8 ounces ; powdered cochineal, 4 ounces ; boil the whole in, rose water, 15 bottles ; essence of rose, 10 bottles. In order to develop the color, add cream of tartar, 2 ounces ; alum, 1 ounce. The liquid, of which this is the receipt, forms the first shade of rouge. The residue, to which the same quantity of water and essence of roses should be added, forms the second shade. When this residue, already twice boiled, is separated from the first two liquids, the same quantity of water and essence of roses is renewed, in order to obtain the third shade.

PRESERVATIVE OF THE MOUTH.

This odontalgic cosmetic, the proportion of whose doses has not been indicated by the author, is com-

posed of powdered sugar, mother of oriental pearl, and dried bones equally pulverized, of cream of tartar, quinquina, cochineal, cinnamon and aniseed. The perfumer will easily supply the author's voluntary omission.

ELIXIR OF ROSE.

Take of alcohol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cloves, 1 drachm; Ceylon cinnamon, 3 ounces; ginger, 2 ounces; essence of Portugal, 1 drachm; essence of peppermint, 1 ounce; essence of rose dissolved in an ounce of water, 15 grains. Mix the mass well; let it infuse for 15 days in a hermetically closed bottle, and filter the whole, at the expiration of this time through a funnel. It can then be put in a bottle for preservation.

ODONTALGIC ELIXIR.

Take root of powdered pyrethrum, 1 ounce; spirits of rosemary, 3 ounces. After fifteen days of maceration, mingle this elixir with a double quantity of water, in order to rinse the mouth. It is well to color it with a little cochineal or carmine.

SOVEREIGN POMATUM FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Take 1 ounce of pitch, such as is employed in ships; a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of galbanum; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of vinegar;

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of sal ammoniac ; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of diachylon. Melt them all together, after which, put on a bit of white skin, no more than sufficient to cover the corn ; and it is probable that on the removal of the plaster the corn will follow it.

CYPRUS WATER.

Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ bottles of jessamine water ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bottles of bergamot water ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bottles of violet water ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bottles of tuberose water ; spirits of the purple sweet sultan, $\frac{3}{4}$ bottle ; balm of Judea, 1 ounce ; balm of storax, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; essence of musk, 1 ounce. Mix the whole well, and then pour into the mixture nearly a glass of simple rose water ; beat the whole together, so that none of the odors will predominate, and yet well enough to form a delicious compound.

LAVENDER WATER.

This cosmetic is totally different from the preceding waters. It is a solution of essential oil of lavender in alcohol, together with a little storax, and occasionally a little balsam of Mecca. When about to be used, a few drops are poured into water, which immediately whitens, and contracts the pungent smell and taste of lavender.

INFUSION OF LAVENDER.

You take 1 pound of the flower of lavender, which has been grained, and put it into a jug with

two bottles of brandy. You then carefully cork the jug, and place it in the sun for a month or six weeks; after which clarify the whole, and fill it into bottles.

COLOGNE WATER.

Take alcohol, 10 bottles; essence of Portugal, 1 ounce 3 drachms; essence of bergamot, 1 ounce 3 drachms; essence of citron, 1 ounce; fine essence of orange, 1 ounce 2 drachms; essence of orange little grain, 1 ounce 4 drachms; essence of rosemary, 1 ounce; essence of lavender, 1 ounce; rose water, 1 ounce 4 drachms; jasmine water, 1 ounce 5 drachms; orange flower water, 1 ounce 7 drachms. Mix and shake the whole well; strain it through 4 thicknesses, and then let it rest for fifteen days; be careful also to distil the whole twice before filling it into bottles in a cool place. This cologne will carry from 30 to 33 degrees, and possess the highest degree of perfection as regards sweetness of odor.

ATHENIAN WATER.

This is composed by dissolving benzoin, incense and gum arabic, 1 ounce of each in 4 bottles of spirits of wine, adding cloves and nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of each; pine apple kernels and sweet almonds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of each; ambergris and musk, 2 grains of each. The whole should be pounded, and allowed to infuse for two or three days, stirring it daily once

or twice. Three glasses of rose water should then be added, and the whole distilled so as to yield three and a half bottles.

ROSE PASTILLES.

Take gum arabic in impalpable powder, 6 ounces; frankincense impalpably resolved, 6 ounces; storax, 6 ounces; salt of nitre, 4 ounces; powder of pale roses, 8 ounces; dust of carbon, 2 pounds; essence of rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. You mix all these fine powders and put them into $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of rose water, in which you have dissolved an ounce of gum dragant. From this mass you form the pastilles and keep them in an elegant box or casket, that can serve as an ornament on a table. When required for use, burn them on some pretty perfuming pan or fancy chafing dish.

ROSE PASTE.

Take petals of double roses, 2 ounces; lamp-black, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; isinglass, 1 ounce; gum dragant, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. You pound the roses in a mortar, mixing them with the lamp black, and then proceed in the following manner: When the paste is quite homogenous, you divide it into rolls of suitable size, cut these rolls into small portions, which you roll between the fingers so as to form little balls, as the pharmacutists make pills. This paste can also easily be moulded so as to ob-

tain a great variety of forms and designs in relief, such as cameos, ornaments and jewels of various kinds.

BALSAM WATER FOR HURTS AND BRUISES.

This liquor, as that under the name of Balm of Chartreux, should enter the useful pharmacopeia of the perfumer. Fill a bottle with the Balsam apples slightly bruised, seal it hermetically and expose it to the sun until the major part of the apples is reduced to liquor. Then strain it and put it into bottles. It is used to moisten bandages.

REMEDY FOR THE HEADACHE.

Ammonia, 4 ounces ; camphor, 2 ounces ; oil of aniseed, 1 ounce ; alcohol, 1 pound. Dissolve the camphor and oil of aniseed in the alcohol, and then add the ammonia. Persons suffering with the headache inhale this water, and at the same time apply bandages steeped in it to their foreheads.

WATER TO STRENGTHEN THE SIGHT.

Into a bottle of river water dissolve 6 grains of sulphate of zinc, and 31 grains of powdered iris root of Florence. Seal the bottle, and place it in a cool

spot. The remedy is ready for use in 24 hours; and is employed for bathing the diseased eye.

SOVEREIGN WATER, ODORIFEROUS AND TONIC.

To prepare this water, you take 2 drachms of essence of burgamot; $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms essence of citron; 8 ounces of orange flower water; 5 bottles of spirits of wine at 30 degrees, and 9 bottles of water. This water should be left 5 or 6 days in a well closed jug, and if it be not perfectly clear, it must be passed through a grey paper.

WATER FOR EXTRACTING STAINS FROM CLOTHES.

Take pure spirits of turpentine, 8 ounces; alcohol at 40 degrees, 1 ounce; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce. After sealing the vessel in which they are contained, shake it well, and if you desire to conceal the odor of the turpentine, add essence of citron. Before making use of this liquid place the stuff you desire to cleanse on several thicknesses of linen. Soak the stained part, and then rub it lightly with another fine linen until it is dry and the stain removed. If the stain be old, you should warm it a little first.

PERFUMED ESSENCE FOR EXTRACTING STAINS.

Take 3 bottles of spirits of wine at 36 degrees, 1 bottle white soap; 1 bottle ox-gall; 1 ounce essence of citron; 2 ounces essence of mint. Mix them well together, and use them in the manner indicated in the preceding receipt.

INK FOR MARKING LINEN.

Take sulphate of manganese, 1 drachm; distilled water, 1 drachm; powdered sugar, 2 drachms; lamp black, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. Make a semi-liquid paste and use it like printing ink, by means of a stamp. Set the mark and then dip it into a solution of caustic potash; let it dry anew and wash it in water.

HOW TO WHITEN SPONGES.

Dip the sponge into cold water, which must be changed every three or four hours, and the sponge completely pressed out whenever this change is made. After continuing this operation for five or six days, the sponge will be sweet and clean; whereas if you had employed warm water it would now be on the contrary hard. Should the sponge contain

any little stones, plunge it into muriatic acid diluted by twenty parts of water; the carbonic immediately separates itself and the calcareous stones are destroyed; but the sponge must be carefully washed directly after. You finish the operation by placing the sponge in a bath of sulphuric acid, in which you let it soak for a week, draining it out once a day to press it out, and at once replace it. It is now ready to be definitely withdrawn and exposed to a course of fresh water for twenty-four hours; then perfumed and dried in the air.

PASTE FOR RAZOR STROPS.

Mix in equal quantities carbon of coal, crocus martis, flint stone, English emery, and an eighth of German stone cinnabar. After it has been well cleaned, spread with a knife a layer of this composition on the razor stop.

RAZOR POMATUM.

After washing a portion of slate well, pound it in the mortar, and strain the powder through a piece of fine silk, mix it at first with pump water, afterwards with the best quality of olive oil to the consistence of grease. This pomatum is spread over an

ordinary razor strop that has been well cleaned, in order to prevent all foreign substances, dust, &c. from resting upon it. The razor is then passed from right to left, finishing by its edge, and slightly raising the back. By this operation a perfect cut is sure to be obtained.

PASTE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF BUGS.

Take bear's grease, 1 ounce; powder of tan, 1 dr.; powdered pepper, 2 ounces; ashes of walnut, 3 drachms; salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; potash, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; powder of valerian root, 4 drachms; black soap, 2 ounces. These united substances should be boiled for 48 hours in a copper kettle; allowed to cool for the same period of time, and then once more put upon the fire for about an hour. It can then with a wooden spaddle be applied to the grooves of bedsteads or any other furniture, or even to clothes, without danger of injuring them. The paste can be allowed to remain and take its effect for a few days, after which by washing it off, and it will be found that the insects have disappeared. This composition also possesses the advantage of emitting no disagreeable odor.

RECEIPT FOR DYING THE HAIR.

Take of red wine, 1 pound; muriate of soda, 1 drachm; shoemaker's ink, 2 drachms. Mix the whole, and then boil it for some minutes. Add oxide of copper, upon which boil it once more a little. Then add a quantity of gall nuts, sufficient to give the preparation pretty nearly the consistence of honey. This composition is rubbed into the hair of the head and beard; after some time it should be wiped off with a warm cloth, upon which common water can be used for washing.

In order to furnish a choice for those desirous of preparing their own dyes, we subjoin another mode.

Take of unslacked lime, 1 pound; yellow litharge and oxidated lead, 1 ounce of each. Dissolve the lime in spring water at first, then add the litharge and lead, reduced to very fine powder. Stir the whole to a liniment of suitable consistence. Wash the head with common water before applying the preparation, and afterwards cover the head with a linen. The next morning remove the dust that has been formed by the dessication of the preparation during the night. It may be applied two or three times in succession, if the hair be not of the desired blackness at once.

But the composition most in vogue at present, is the following :

Half a pound of litharge, 4 ounces lime, and half a pound of whiting. Dilute the whole with water, and when the mixture is ready, dip into it the hair by small portions, which must be wrapped in paper like curls. After being worn thus for three or four hours only, the operation will be terminated, to the complete satisfaction of the patient.